

what they are doing. Our government has duplicated the China model: Invest in capital, they get their capital free, and then pay the workers very, very little. The American government, I guess they are teaching our companies how to compete against the Chinese by duplicating the Chinese model through Federal Prison Industries, and it is an outrage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman for his work on this and in trying to get the Department of Justice aware that they are in direct contradiction of the goals of this President and this Congress which has said we are looking at how to maximize the private sector and put Americans who are law-abiding citizens back to work.

I do not want to face people in my district who might have to wear a button that says "I follow the law, I am employed." We need to look for options for people to be trained. This is not about not giving people in prison an opportunity, but there is no reason that going to prison should give people an unfair advantage, particularly going through foreign countries, against people who in America have followed the law who are working hard who have actually outcompeted foreign companies to hold their sector until the U.S. Government behind them, waiving regulations and waiving capital costs, then giving them a mandatory advantage to go for higher prices with less quality and say you still must buy it, and then have the gall to come to Congress and say we are trying to contract out. We are trying to save money for the Federal Government when, in fact, they are putting people in our districts out of work.

It does not make sense and it does not fly, and I hope more Members and staff will pay attention to this debate. It is pretty much of a no-brainer. I hope that the Department of Justice will turn around on this. They are projecting this as a growth industry. It is incredible to me that they would not be humiliated by this, and instead look at it as a growth industry.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. That is what is coming down the road. It has been a growth industry. It is going to continue to be a growth industry. I am optimistic with the kind of support that we have for the bill on a bipartisan basis, we have had a coalition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and myself, together for a number of years, and I am looking forward to this to move through the Committee on the Judiciary quickly, and am hopeful that we can get this bill to the floor and have a good debate.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1298, THE UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF 2003

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART (during Special Order of Mr. HOEKSTRA) from the Committee on Rules submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-80) on the resolution (H. Res. 210) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIBILITY, INTEGRITY AND COMMON SENSE APPLIED TO FEDERAL BUDGET AND TAX POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to talk about fundamental principles, principles of responsibility, integrity and common sense as they apply to the Federal budget and to tax policy. Over the past 2 weeks, we had the opportunity to go home and hear from our constituents, and we hosted an event with the Concord Coalition. We had people in several of my communities get together to try to balance the Federal budget, and we learned some very interesting things from that process.

We learned, among other things, that in spite of the majority's recent claims that deficits do not matter, the American people say that common sense says deficits do matter. We cannot, year after year, run enormous deficits, pass those on to our kids and not expect somebody to have to pay the piper. With several of my colleagues tonight, we are going to talk about how we got into that deficit, how we ought to get out of it, and how the policies put forward by the majority and this administration will actually make the situation far worse rather than better.

The first speaker this evening is the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS). He said to me tonight he has to speak first because he has to go home and tuck the kids in. It occurred to me that is really why most of us serve here, we want to create a better America for our kids. And part of that way we create a better world is facing up to fiscal responsibility and not passing on an enormous burden of debt to those children in order to gain easy election or political advantage in the short term.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and for his outspoken and consistent lead-

ership in fighting for fiscal responsibility, not just for this generation of Americans, but for our children and their children, future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, more and more Americans, and certainly central Texans when I go home, are asking a very important question: Why has the Republican leadership in Washington, D.C. abandoned the values of fiscal responsibility and balanced budgets? That is a good question. Frankly, the party that used to pride itself and the party that fought for balanced budgets, led a fight for a balanced budget constitutional amendment has now become the party that is proposing the largest deficits in American history. Let me discuss some facts.

Fact number one, it is true that the administration in Congress this year are proposing the largest deficit in American history. Let me repeat that one more time because a lot of people do not believe it, but it is true. The White House, President Bush and Republican leaders have endorsed the largest deficit in our Nation's 200-year-plus history. \$292 billion used to be the record for deficit spending. This year it could be well over \$307 billion. That is more of a deficit than we had during World War I, World War II, the Vietnam War or the Korean War.

Fact number two, this proposed Republican historically high deficit does not include one dime for the cost of the Iraqi war or building a national health care system for Iraq which they propose, or helping build new schools for Iraqi families.

Fact three, if we do not count the billions of dollars being taken out of the Medicare and Social Security trust funds to fund this huge deficit, the real deficit to the American people is actually this year going to be over \$400 billion if Washington Republicans get their way.

Fact number four, the House-passed Republican budget supports deficits not just this year, but for as far as the eye can see. In fact, over 214 Members of this House, Republicans, voted to increase the national debt by \$6 trillion by the year 2013.

Mr. Speaker, let me put this in perspective. It took two centuries, in fact, over 200 years for America to build up a \$1 trillion national debt. Yet in 10 years, Republicans will have been successful in increasing that national debt 6 times more than the amount that it took two centuries to create. \$6 trillion in additional national debt in the next 10 years under their economic plans and schemes, versus \$1 trillion developed over the first 200 years of American history. That is the kind of history we do not hear Republicans in this Chamber and across Washington talking about very much.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to ask the question who in America should worry about these Republican deficits? Do they really matter? Do they affect the average American citizen? I think